

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 15, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 45. 2 p.m. 48. Humidity 79. 67

January 15, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 64. p.m. 66. Humidity 44. 41

2817 日一初月二十年寅甲

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915.

伍拾陸 號五拾 正

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

ENEMY STILL OFFERS STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

Crushing Defeat of Turks by the Russians.

French Reports.

(Hague Telegram.)

Jan. 13, 9.45 p.m.

French Government stocks stand at Fr. 73. Bad weather impeded operations on nearly all the front. We bombarded, very accurately, the enemy's works in the Nieuport and Ypres regions. There was a fierce struggle around the spur of Hill 132, north-west of Soissons. We maintained our positions on the western slopes, but were obliged to yield ground in the east. Violent artillery duels have taken place from Rheims to Argonne.

We are still holding a small fort north of Baucourt Farm, and have established a trench sixty metres from the German trenches.

Intermittent cannonading has taken place from Argonne to the Moselle.

Jan. 14, 10 a.m.

Persistent bad weather impeded operations on January 12 and a sand storm prevailed on the sandhills near the north coast. The Allies' artillery in the Nieuport-Ypres region obtained a very accurate range against the German works. The struggle taking place around spur 132, north of Soissons, is very fierce.

Throughout the day the Germans employed very strong masses. The French maintained themselves on the top of the slope west of the spur, but were obliged to abandon the east slope.

A struggle is in progress between Soissons and Berry-au-Bac. Artillery duels took place between Rheims and Argonne.

The French are still holding the salient of the small fort north of Baucourt Farm, in the Soisson region, where they erected a trench sixty metres from the German trenches.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Resigns.

Jan. 13, 9.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that an official despatch has been received from Vienna to the effect that Count Leopold Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned for personal reasons.

The Emperor has accepted the resignation, and Count Berchtold will be succeeded by the Hungarian Minister, Baron Barian.

French Again Progress.

Jan. 14, 3.15 a.m.

A Paris communique states:—Our counter-attacks to the north-east of Soissons slightly progressed between Coffies and Grouy, but we have been unable to dislodge from the latter.

We fell back slightly to the east of Grouy, near Moncel, in consequence of violent German attacks.

We hold Sainte Marguerite and Missy-sur-Aisne.

American Loan to Russia.

Jan. 14, 3.15 a.m.

A group of American bankers has arranged to loan to Russia twelve million dollars, in order to facilitate Russian purchases of supplies in America.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Russian Victories Over Turks Confirmed.

Jan. 14, 3.15 a.m.

A Petrograd communique reports that the Russians in the Caucasus have smashingly defeated the Turkish rear-guards at Olti, capturing artillery and numerous prisoners.

The Turks likewise sustained enormous losses at Karugan, including a whole battalion of infantry, as well as artillery parks, arms, droves of cattle and supply trains.

Germans Use Steel Shields for Protection.

Jan. 14, 11.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that an official communique records a series of intermittent attempts by the Germans to resume the offensive along most of the front, which have been easily repulsed.

In one case it was found that the Germans were sheltering behind steel shields.

British Honours for the Czar's Soldiers.

Jan. 14, 11.20 a.m.

On the occasion of the Russian New Year H.M. the King has appointed the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, while General Yaroslavskiy, Chief of the General Staff, General Daniloff, Director of Operations, General Russki, commanding the Northern Armies, and General Ivanoff, commanding the Southern Armies, have been appointed Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

The Arrest of Cardinal Mercier.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

The King of the Belgians has addressed a telegram to His Holiness the Pope, protesting against the arrest of a Prince of the Church and expressing his admiration for the conduct of Cardinal Mercier, who, following the example of famous prelates in the past, was not afraid to proclaim the truth and affirm the incontestable right of a just cause before the conscience of the world.

DEVASTATING EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

THOUSANDS KILLED AND INJURED THROUGH THE DISTURBANCE.

Jan. 14, 12.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Rome reports that a sharp earthquake has been experienced across Italy from Ancona to Naples.

In many places from half a dozen to a score of inhabitants have been killed and more injured.

It is reported that the town of Avezzano has been destroyed, and that thousands have perished.

The 20-ft. statue of St. Paul on the roof of St. John Lateran, Rome, which ranks as the first church in Christendom, fell upon the steps and was smashed to atoms.

[Avezzano is in southern Italy, 22 miles south of Aquila.]

Avezzano Devastated; King Visits Ravaged District.

Later.

Avezzano has been completely destroyed and the surrounding country devastated.

Only eight hundred have been saved, the majority of whom are injured.

King Victor Emmanuel has visited the ravaged district.

A grave disaster is feared at Potenza, with which communication is entirely interrupted.

[Potenza is a cathedral city in southern Italy, 103 miles E. by S. of Naples. Pop. 18,000.]

Vatican only Slightly Damaged.

Jan. 14, 3.15 a.m.

A message from Rome states that there are eight thousand killed and injured at Avezzano.

The Vatican is slightly damaged.

Hundreds of windows in St. Peter's are smashed but the building is otherwise unharmed.

The death roll of the provinces is increasing.

No less than Twelve Thousand Dead.

Jan. 14, 11.55 a.m.

Reuter's Rome correspondent reports that there are twelve thousand dead and twenty thousand injured.

DIARY OF GERMAN PRIVATE.

Found Starved in Trench.

Here is the story of a German private who was found dead in a trench—not dead from wounds, but from starvation—and this story, in the form of a daily journal, kept apparently up to the last day, was found on him. It begins with the advance of the crown prince's army upon the Marne after the battle of Charleroi and the fall of Longwy. It covers the battle of the Marne and the greater part of the campaign on the Aisne.

"Yesterday was a day of rejoicing. Our first army has pushed back the French, defeated a division of English cavalry and is before the gates of Paris. In Russia our troops have taken 150,000 prisoners. The joy would have been greater if we had had something to eat. Our division leaves for Maumont, St. Amand and Boussuet, where we are to bivouac before crossing the Marne tomorrow. We hope to get rations there.

"We finally stopped long enough to take a bite. It didn't take long, because what they gave us was just enough to put a sharper edge on our appetites. Then we went toward the Marne, pushing back detachments of the French. They let us come to the very edge of the stream, our advance guard was even partly across the bridge, when their artillery opened fire; it seemed to us that it opened the gates of hell at the same time. We could not advance and we had no orders to retire.

"We could only stand and watch the carnage around the bridge, where our losses were terrible. We succeeded in saving the flag and our commander, and then were ordered to retire. It was not exactly a defeat, the officers say; only a retirement. The battle resumed a little later and lasted nearly all night. We went forward again; but were obliged to dig ourselves in to escape the terrible artillery fire. Our own guns seemed to be weak.

Troops Suffered Terribly.

"This morning (September 7) the French flying machines are circling above us incessantly, obliging us to keep to our trenches. Our artillery seems unable to dislodge the French guns, and we fear an infantry attack from the left. It is an artillery day, and our troops occupying the canal bridge have suffered terribly. Out of sixty men, twenty-five only remained when the combat was suspended, without decisive results. We got out of the trenches toward 9 o'clock, and were lucky enough to dig up some raw potatoes, which comforted us a little.

"A great battle was announced for to-day (September 9). We have been in the trenches four days now and the rest after long marches would be agreeable if there were no dead bodies of men and horses and if the flies didn't pester us terribly.

"The great battle did not come off, but to-day (September 10), we could see, half a mile off, the French artillery strongly entrenched. They say strong forces of the enemy are in front of us but that we need fear nothing. A heavy battle is going on on our right wing. It seems that the French army is in a bad position; to get out it must retire on Paris or break through our lines.

"At 2 o'clock to-day (September 11), we were ordered to leave the trenches. We thought it would be to attack the enemy, but it seems we are to go back. Two French army corps have pierced our lines. Away we went, without taking time to eat, through destroyed villages, where there is nothing to pick up. We had nothing to eat until 10 o'clock; just a morsel, and then went on until 8 o'clock in the morning.

Executing 'Turning Movement'.

"To-day (September 12) we had a little bread with coffee. We are suffering terribly from privation and exhaustion. They tell us we are executing a turning movement, not a retreat. To us it looks like flight. Finally we arrived at Souain, where we hoped to eat, but instead of rations they gave us shovels with which to dig trenches in the pouring rain. While we were at it French sharpshooters drove us back with the trenches uncompleted. The entire force was obliged to retire.

"To-day (September 14), we have dug ourselves in again and remain, stuck man against man, all day in our trenches. We have eaten nothing all day; we suffer atrociously from hunger and thirst; the rain comes down in torrents, but we can't leave the trenches because of the shower of shrapnel from the enemy's guns. Finally, this afternoon we had our first repast for several days, consisting of rice with a little meat and bread and a morsel of bacon. It was like a drop of water on a hot iron.

"The French have occupied the trenches we left at Souain, three miles back. Behind us is Simmepy in ruins, occupied by our troops. To-day the French artillery gave us a little respite, but toward half past 6 it reopened the hellish fire, which continued very late in the night at the rate of a shot every ten minutes, just sufficient to leave us no repose. It is a dog's life we are leading, and we shall soon be sick every man.

"To-day (September 23) we were ordered into the first line of trenches, having before us a battalion of the 101st, which has suffered great losses. Toward 11, the artillery opened a violent fire, and the shell simply rained upon our lines. We were obliged to keep closely to our trenches, unable to leave them for anything. We are all nearly famished.

"Today (September 30) the devilish French guns have swept off half of our company. Their fire is so constant that we have not time to fire ourselves. We are still confined to the trenches, and it is two days since we were served meagre rations of rice and coffee made with rain water. The cold north winds have followed the rain and added to our suffering. Many of the men are so cramped with rheumatism that we are obliged to lift them out of the trenches.

"Today (October 4) we have eaten again, and the rations were more generous; but it seems impossible for us to satisfy our hunger.

"This morning (October 8) happily it does not rain, but the tempest blows from the north and makes us feel our hunger all the more. They say there are plenty of provisions in the rear, the question is to get them to us in face of the French artillery which sweeps the ground constantly and makes life impossible, except under cover of the trenches. Hunger is terrible. I suffer horribly from the cold also. I am no longer able to keep up. I don't think I can last much longer."

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Count Berchtold is to be succeeded by the Hungarian Minister, Baron Barian.

In one case, in Poland the Russians have found the Germans sheltering behind steel shields.

Twelve thousand people have been killed and 20,000 injured as the result of an earthquake in Italy.

On the occasion of the Russian New Year, King George has conferred honours on five Russian generals.

Avezzano, an Italian town, has been completely destroyed by an earthquake and the surrounding country devastated.

Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, has resigned for personal reasons, and the Emperor has accepted the resignation.

A Russian communique reports a series of unsuccessful intermittent attempts by the Germans to resume the offensive along most of the front.

The King of the Belgians has addressed the Pope protesting against the arrest of a Prince of the Church, and expressing his admiration for the conduct of Cardinal Mercier.

NEWS.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Last night's reception at Government House was largely attended.

General news, and an article on German banks in London appear on page 2.

Meetings fixed by the Hongkong Football Association are announced elsewhere.

Some interesting lectures at the Hongkong University, open to the public, are announced.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Ladies' Benevolent Society is reported elsewhere.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2; commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

Further donations to the Telegraph Fund on behalf of British soldiers wounded at Tientsin are acknowledged on page 4.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Friday, January 22.

Sanitary Board Election.

Saturday, January 30.

Garden Fete, H.K. University.

Tuesday, February 2.

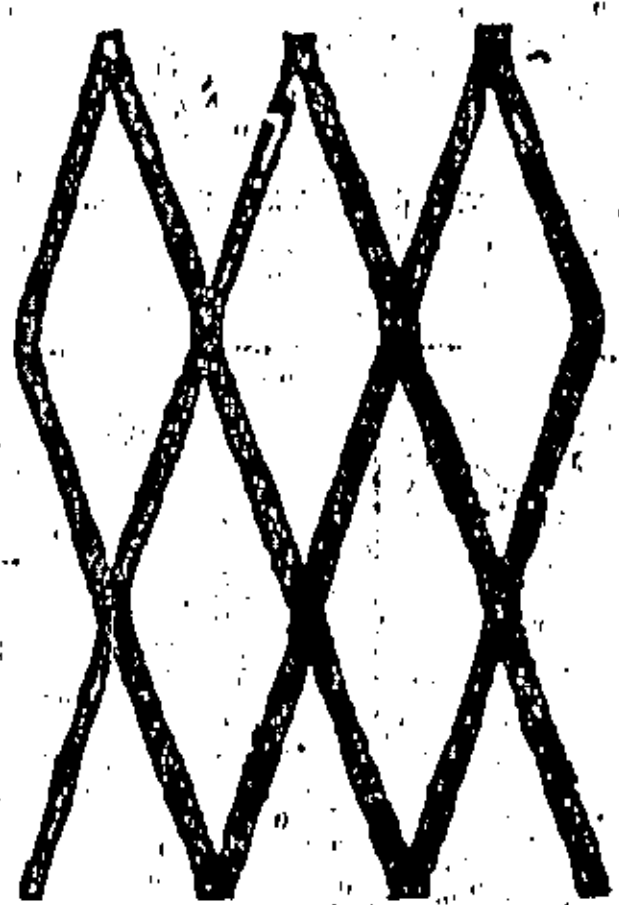
The H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Hongkong Central Estate and West Point Building Co., Ltd., meetings of shareholders—11.30 a.m. to noon.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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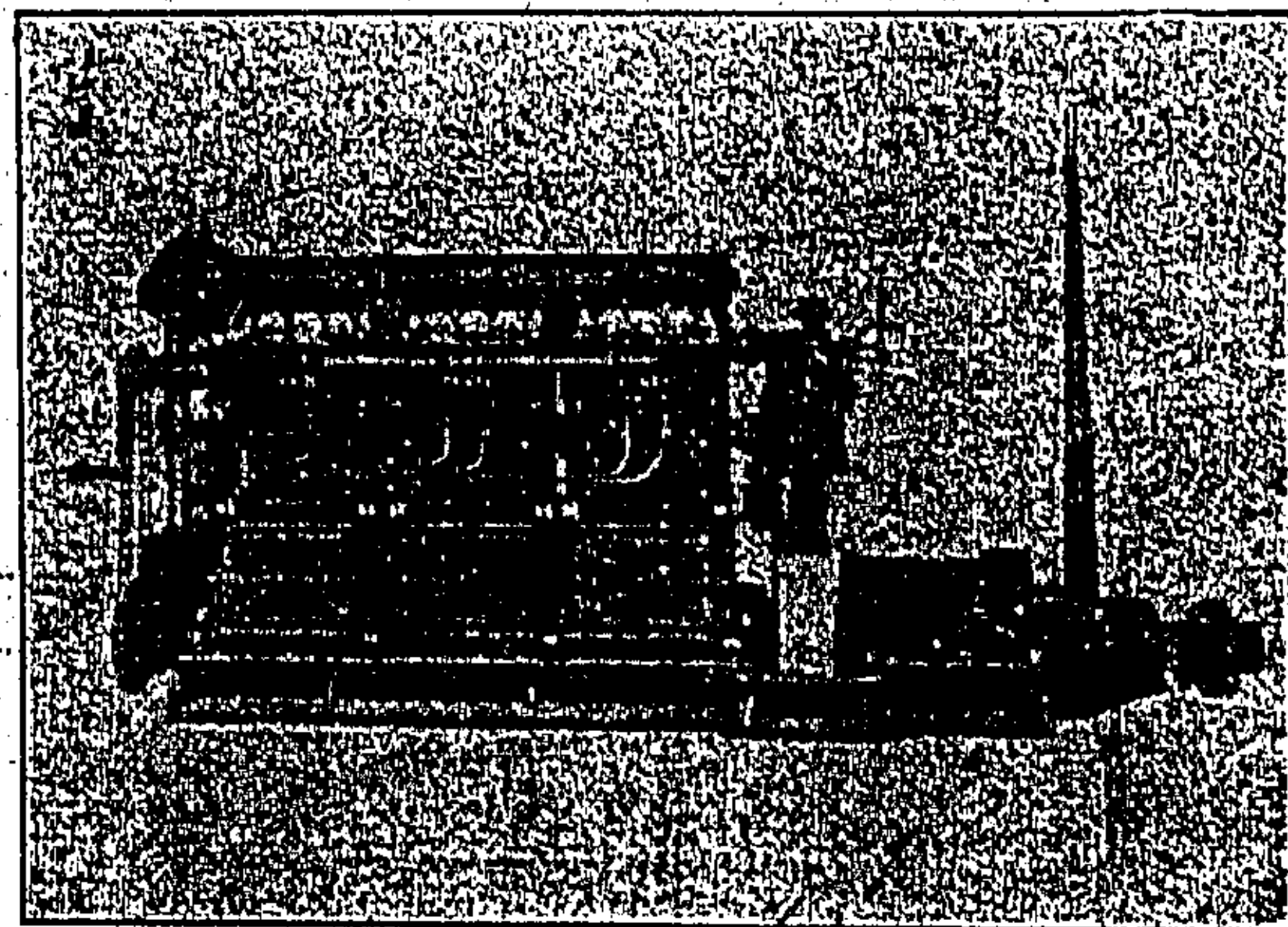
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South China Morning Post.

A Retrograde Proposal.

Another proof of President Yuan's wisdom is afforded in a story which comes from Peking. It tells how a censor recently submitted a petition in which he asked for the restoration of the custom of "kowtow" in order that inferior officials should show respect for superiors. The President made short work of him and of his suggestion. He sent for the gentleman and advised him that such a custom could never again be adopted in the civilized world. He told him, too, that he should trouble less about ceremony than about finding out what would be good and helpful to the government and the people; and it is to be hoped that the censor went home a wiser man. The incident shows that there still exists, among some officials in China, a hankering after the old days when officials demanded that "respect" should take the form of groveling obedience.

Daily Press.

Roumania's Intervention.

The news that Roumania intends joining in the war next month, on the side of the Powers of the Entente, will be welcomed as being likely to shorten the struggle. What special considerations have led to this resolve—which is reported from Sofia (Bulgaria) by the Times Correspondent there—are not stated, but there are one or two general considerations which may be indicated as throwing some light upon the announcement. In the first place, it is worth noting that the new King of Roumania, though a Hohenzollern, is first cousin to both the King of the Belgians and also to his namesake, Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria; while the new Queen, a daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, is first cousin to King George and to the Tsar of Russia, as also to Princess Nicholas of Greece. One of her Majesty's three sisters is married to the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia. The personal sympathies of the Court at Bucharest may be assumed, therefore, to be largely with the Allies.

China Mail.

German Chemical Industries and the War.

In a recent issue of the Italian journal "L'Industria" publicity is given to an article by Professor Otto N. Weitz in the "Chemiker Zeitung," on the situation of German industries created by the war. From this article we gather that the first effects of the war were to remove the technical and managing staffs from the various branches of the chemical industries. Professor Weitz states that the makers of sulphuric acid will not be able to procure pyrites from Spain and Portugal when existing stocks are exhausted; he calls attention to Norwegian pyrites, and adds that it may be possible to revert to the utilisation of Italian sulphur. Grave preoccupations arise in regard to the preparation of nitric acid, which plays an important part in the manufacture of modern explosives, and for which Peruvian nitrates are required; this latter mineral cannot now be imported through German ports. For this reason the existing stocks of nitrates in Germany, which were destined to be used for munitions, are to be kept for use by the chemical factories, and to be replaced for agricultural purposes by ammonium sulphate, the production of which is abundant.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Prices Rising in States.

Washington, January 10.—The prices of wheat, meat and corn are constantly rising. Wheat set a new record of \$1.41 per bushel yesterday.

Kuala Lumpur Law Courts.

The Kuala Lumpur Law Courts are passing through a temporary slackness, legal men enjoying what is called the unofficial vacation.

Received by King George.

Amongst those who had the honour of being received by His Majesty on November 27 was Rear Admiral Katsuragi (upon his appointment as Japanese Naval Attache).

Old Chinese Customs Man's Estate.

The late Mr. Albert Lewis, aged 67, of 29, Warrington-crescent, Maids-hill, W., formerly of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, left personally valued at £23,203.

Vessels Carrying Bulk Oil.

The number of vessels intended to carry oil in bulk which have been classed by Lloyd's during the year under review is the largest yet recorded in any one year, namely:—72 vessels, of 403,033 tons, 5 of these vessels being over 10,000 gross tons each.

National Relief Fund.

Amongst recently announced subscriptions to the National Relief Fund are the following:—Yokohama Local Committee N. R. F. (1st instalment), £2,000; British Subjects of All Races and Classes and a few French Sympathisers in Saigon, £517 2s.

Debtors' Christmas Boon.

"I refuse to commit any debtor to spend Christmas in prison during these troublous times," remarked Judge Shortt at East Kent County Court at Ashford. Accordingly all the judgment summonses, numbering over fifty, were suspended until next January.

Yarmouth Herring Trade's Loss. Owing to the war, Yarmouth's herring catch this season stands at 170,900,000, as compared with 789,695,000 at this time last year, a decline of more than £500,000. No pickled herrings have been sent to Northern Europe this season, whereas last year at this time 525,781 barrels, worth £188,970, had been shipped.

Soldiers and Chinese in Sydney. Melbourne, Dec. 22.—A number of cases were heard in the City Court to-day as a sequel to the attack made by soldiers on Chinese premises in Little Bourke Street last night and on Saturday night. Fines were inflicted in each case. Arthur Matthews, a member of the forces, who was charged with having wilfully broken a window, had heard that the residents of Little Bourke Street had kicked a bugler boy to death, and that was what excited the crowd.

Mr. Martin: I think you are a young fool.
Matthews: I am sure of it. (Laughter.)

The Battle of Fatahan. In the United Service Magazine for December Commander E. Hamilton Currie, R.N., reviews the story of the battle of Fatahan Creek in the second China war, which was fought on June 1, 1857. It was a very sanguinary affair so far as the Chinese were concerned, but there were comparatively few casualties on the English side considering the strength of the position occupied by the enemy, the number of his guns, and the crowds of men at his disposal. It was in this action that Commander the Hon. Henry Keppel, O.B., so gallantly distinguished himself that he received a personal letter of thanks from Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Commander-in-Chief. Few officers, says Commander Currie, have had a higher tribute paid to them; few also have deserved it as well as Commodore Keppel for his part in the action of June 1, 1857.

NOTICE

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S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

GERMAN BANKS IN LONDON.

How We Help to Finance German Trade.

BETWEEN THE TRENCHES.

A Night Adventure.

A correspondent writing to the *Globe* says:—It is surprising that no one connected with finance has yet written to explain to the public the nature of the business which banking firms of German origin carry on in this country.

They "finance" Germans in every part of the world, and enable them to compete with British firms, in a manner which to my mind is most prejudicial to British interests. I will endeavour to explain how this works out. Supposing a German firm in Singapore or Rangoon or Rio de Janeiro wishes to extend its business beyond the limits of its own capital, it proceeds in the following manner:—

Let us suppose it is a firm situated in Rangoon and dealing in rice. It will apply to, say, X. and Co., a German banking firm in London, and ask for a "credit" of, say, £100,000. If the standing of the applicants justifies it, X. and Co. will agree to grant it, on the following method and terms. The Rangoon firm draws on X. & Co. 10 bills for £10,000 each, payable at three months. X. & Co. accept these bills, and, being a millionaire firm, they discount their own acceptances at the lowest open market rate with British Discount Companies and London Clearing House Banks, and place the proceeds to the credit, in their own books, of their Rangoon clients, charging them a commission of (usually) 10s. per £100.

When the said clients have purchased sufficient rice to make up a cargo, they cable to X. and Co. particulars of the amount required, and this is remitted to some British bank in Rangoon, who pay the amount in exchange for the bills of lading of the cargo. These bills of lading are sent to X. and Co., and are eventually handed to the buyer of the cargo in Hamburg or Bremen against cash payment, and thus the operation is completed.

Observe: Neither the Rangoon firm nor the German banking firm are ever money out of pocket. It is our British Discount Companies and our London Clearing House Banks who are financing Germans and helping them to compete against British Rangoon firms, who are trading on their own real and sound capital.

Such a transaction between ordinary individuals is an illicit one, being what is termed one of "paper accommodation." The German firm is thus trading on capital borrowed on the cheapest possible terms. With an open market discount rate of 3 to 3 per cent. and four quarterly commissions of half of 1 per cent. to be paid by them for the accommodation, their money costs them 4 to 5 per cent. per annum, all told.

At the present moment the Government are holding this

The following are extracts from the letters of an officer in an Indian regiment:—

Nov. 13.

In Trenches.—Two nights ago I was out on the scout again. The C.O. of the—wanted to find out if the trench I went to before was now held at night or not. The little nullah (sort of deep ditch) I went down last time to get to their trench had enemy sitting in it. So I had to crawl out and down a ploughed field for about 500 yards. Not much fun, especially as some of the people from our trenches to the right kept on firing over me and quite close at that. I got up all right to about 20 yards from the trench, which I found was held, and I heard some one whispering about 20 yards to my left what I thought was Pushtu. I listened to it for some time, and was almost sure it was some of my men who had crawled out to look for me, as I was on my own, and had been out a long time. So I gave a low "Hist," and threw a bit of mud without effect. Then I crawled a little more to the left nearer to them, and found it was two Germans talking their own lingo, and putting up a low barbed wire entanglement. So I crawled away and home again; when an infernal sentry in the next trench to my own saw me when I was nearly back, thought I must be the enemy, and blazed at me. Fortunately a miss. I hastily fell on my face and cursed him for a fool, but not before he had had a second plug at me could I stop him. It is quite exciting being out on the loose between the lines at night, though rather annoying if one's own line is doing much shooting, as apart from the bullets coming over it prevents one hearing the enemy's snipers moving. The men are now asking most of all for mufflers, so tell any one who asks what they would like best.

class of bills to the extent, I believe, of about £150,000,000. If certain firms of German origin were called upon to meet their acceptances they would be bankrupt. So would many German traders be all over the world.

A great deal is said about endeavouring to capture German trade! By bringing these powerful firms of German origin to book as soon as convenient to British interests, and then making such banking methods illegal, you will have disposed of the bulk of German overseas trading. It is evident that it is to the interest of certain firms established in England that Germany should be victorious. Some of their numbers are frank enough to admit it.

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TO LET.—Flats in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Six roomed house in Mindee Row, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses at Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Lee House Street.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. 1 Hillside, 11 The Peak.

Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—
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TO LET.—No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas) BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path.

No. 19 Bellilios Terrace. "KIRKENDOA" furnished, No. 122 Plantation Road, Peak.

No. 62 The Peak, (2 Cameron Villas) furnished.

"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon. From 1st February, 1915.

ROOMS suitable for offices on the first floor of No. 3 Luddell Street.

No. 7 "MOUNTAIN VIEW" Peak.

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TO LET.—168, The Peak. "The Kennels." Apply to—
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TO LET.—ABERGELD E. 136 Plantation Road, Peak. Furnished for about 8 months from middle February. Five Roomed House; tennis court; seven minutes' easy walk from upper Tram Station. For particulars apply to, A. S. SORENSSEN, Thoresen & Co., 9 Ice House Street.

TO LET.—Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, Peak. Apply to
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TO LET.—Nice Flats, of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans, Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$35. Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms. Apply H. Rutledge, Royal George Hotel.

TO LET.—European house, No. 156, Praya East. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Furnished or unfurnished, with use of Tennis Court, Ground Floor of No. 2 Bay View, corner of Mody and Chatham Roads, Kowloon. Apply to No. 1 BAY VIEW.

TO LET.—No. 3 "Lysemoon Villas" Kowloon. Apply to: SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

TO LET.—No. 5, CONDUIT ROAD.—Repaired; Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.

RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.

For further particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 10, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1914.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Billiard Table (by Roberts) with: ooring boards rules, Cues, rests, cover, balls py amid, pool and billiard. Price \$750.—Apply Mess Secretary, 74th Punjab Mess, Kowloon.

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GOLD IN TINS OF 25 & 50
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GREAT REDUCTIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A car that is seen on the streets and country roads as often as the Ford must be right or its very presence would kill it. Isn't this positive proof that the Ford is right when it outnumbers any other car—anywhere—three to one? Over 550,000 now in use—have you yours?

Ford 5 Seater Touring Car... Mex. \$1,500
Ford 2 "Runabout"..... Mex. \$1,350

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4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL

CAFÉ AU LAIT.

Coffee Milk as served in France, but "made in England." Best Coffee, luscious Dairy Milk, refined Sugar, all in correct proportions,—and only hot water needed to make a perfect beverage that is

WARMING—INVIGORATING—SUSTAINING.
Now's a splendid time to try it.
NO EXTRA MILK—NO EXTRA SUGAR
NO TIME—NO TROUBLE—NO WASTE
SERVANTS CANNOT SPOIL IT.
If there is any difficulty in procuring



please write to:
MILKMAID Depot, P.O.B. 351, Hongkong, giving name and address, and enclosing 5 cents, and a trial tin, enough for 3 cups, will be sent free.
Sold at all Stores 45 cents per large tin.

BREWER & CO.

Pedder Street (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)
Telephone No. 696.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, by Major General Sir F. Maurice, K.C.B. (147)	THE MONEY HUNT, by Kinston Parkes (175)
BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL 1914 (25)	SEEDS OF PINE, by Jacey Canuck (175)
MEMORIES OF THE KAISER'S COURT, by Anne Topham (40)	THE WOMAN ALONE, by Marie Harrison (175)
THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN GERMANY, by W. Harbutt Dawson (400)	THE SWINDLER, by Ethel M. Dell (175)
FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, by Field Marshal von Moltke (400)	THE BOOMERANG, by E. Katharine Bates (175)
THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPAN, by E. J. Harrison (250)	DAILY TELEGRAPH WAR MAP (100)
	BARTHOLOMEW'S WAR MAP (100)

LETTS'S DIARIES 1915.

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The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. Frederick Alexander Jamieson, Locomotive and Works Superintendent, Peking-Mukden Railway, Tongshan, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Sixth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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BULL DOG

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Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing.
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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

香港報刊廣告費價目表大正十四年一月十五日

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MARRIAGES.

MARRIOTT—MURRAY.—On January 14th, at St. John's Cathedral, Oswid Marriott, M.D., to Gladys E. Murray, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray, of Tunbridge Wells.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

The definite announcement that Roumania intends to enter the war on the side of the Allies again raises the question whether Italy can long continue her policy of neutrality. War is, of course, a terribly expensive business and Italy is already a heavily burdened country. These are facts which have probably had much to do with the delay of action at Rome, but at the moment it looks as if the decisive step will soon have to be taken—in other words, that the time is not far distant when Italy will be found fighting against her erstwhile allies of Germany and Austria-Hungary. That opinion has been growing in strength ever since the Italian Premier, some month or so ago, made the significant announcement that neutrality could not be the exclusive aim of Italian policy and that "Italy must maintain her vital interests and just aspirations."

Since the beginning of the war Germany has used all she knows of diplomacy to induce Italy to stand in with the two Kaisers. She is even said to have gone so far as to promise Italy that she shall have Tunis as a reward for her assistance. The recent appointment of Prince von Buelow, the ex-Chancellor, to take charge of the German Embassy at Rome was also doubtless part and parcel of the game to either win over Italy or, at the least, to induce her to refrain from joining the opposite camp. But Italy has probably by this time come to realise the real value of German promises, and it need cause no surprise that she refuses to listen to the voice of the charmer. The policy of holding out inducements having failed, it is said that the Germans and Austrians are now resorting to one of threats. They say they are determined to "square the account" with Italy after the war. In view of this latest mood, it is obviously a matter of vital interest to the Italians that the Kaiser must not win. Italy assuredly cannot trust the Teutons with the whip-hand over Europe.

The fact that Italy has remained neutral has, of course, meant a good deal for the Allies. It has relieved them of any trouble about the naval position in the Mediterranean, it has enabled France to use all her troops against the Germans, and it has forced Austria to keep forces ready in the south to provide against invasion. But if Italy were to join in with the Allies she could render services of a much more positive and useful character. If she does, she will naturally look to see her interests protected, and the probability is that some international financial accommodation will be a feature of the arrangements to allow her to enter the arena, which she may do at any moment now.

Ferry Nuisance.

Once more we wish to direct attention to the annoyance and inconvenience caused to passengers making the trip from Kowloon to Hongkong on the ferry (ferries) leaving just after the arrival of the Canton train. We do so again in the hope that some better arrangement than at present exists will soon be put into force. Chinese passengers who come down by train, being entitled to a free ride across the harbour, swarm the first-class section of the ferry-boats, carrying all manner of luggage; they loiter about the seats, indulge in all manner of objectionable habits, of which the art of expectorating is not the least. Is it reasonable to expect regular patrons of the ferry to put up with this sort of thing? Last evening we had occasion to board one of the boats after a motley crowd of this type had come off, and never have we seen a ferry steamer in such a filthy, disordered condition. Ordinarily the Ferry Company takes a peculiar pride in keeping its boats in a clean and orderly condition; in fact, there is probably no local public service which is better looked after in this respect. All the more pity that some plan cannot be hit upon which will obviate the nuisance to which we have referred.

Hongkong's Generosity.

We have to offer cordial thanks to the many Telegraph readers who have so promptly responded to the little appeal which we made for the sum of a thousand dollars on behalf of the five wounded men of the South Wales Borderers. The length of the injured men's stay in Hongkong is short; hence the appeal which we published on Wednesday—and which, in less than a day, brought the total up to \$452. To-day five and ten dollar bills have come in thickly and, at the moment of going to press, the total stands at \$870.45. We feel the more grateful in that Hongkong has been asked to put its hand in its pocket so many times during the past few months for one good object or another, and many of the givers have themselves suffered in purse by the general financial straiten.

Chinese Manners.

In our brief note yesterday on the kowtow, we remarked that the younger generation of Hongkong Chinese would do well, in many cases, to model their manners a little more on those of their fathers. Few of our readers whose business brings them into touch with this younger generation will dissent from us, we think. Among the older Chinese of the Colony we cannot recall meeting with a single case of discourtesy or rudeness; indeed some of our European fellow-colonials might do worse than take a leaf out of their book. It is but fair to say that among the youthful and young-middle-aged of the Chinese there is a large number who are everything that could be desired as regards politeness; but there is even a larger number of them who seem to think that they will best assert their equality with the white man by abruptness of speech and occasionally by something dangerously near insolence. In the first flush of the Revolution one expected, and made allowance for, this sort of thing, but the Revolution is three years old now, so that there is no longer excuse. Is it that the stick is not used with sufficient generosity in Hongkong schools, or is it merely that these foolish youngsters are seeking to pattern their manners on some of the quite nice young men "from Upper Tooting" with whom they come in contact from time to time?

"Get the Dollar." Amsterdam, Dec. 22.—Dr. Hexamer, in a German-American article in the *Cologne Gazette*, accuses the Americans of praying for peace on Sundays and supplying the Entente Allies with war materials on week days. Americans, he declares, should substitute "Get the Dollar" for the motto "E Pluribus Unum."

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN SOME PEOPLE HAVE A LITTLE TIME TO WASTE THEY ANNOY OTHERS WHO HAVEN'T.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 46; clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 40; clear.

The Mails.

Australian Mail—Closed to-day per s.s. Nikko Maru at 3 p.m.

English Mail—Closes per s.s. Arcadia to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail—Closes per s.s. Chenan to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 30 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 39 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.5 16d.

Returned.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lowe returned from Shanghai by the s.s. Arcadia this morning.

Ice!

We are informed that thin ice was to be seen on pools of water in the neighbourhood of Sam Olin, this morning.

Customs Official's Visit.

Mr. Bowland Wade, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, left Shanghai last week on short leave, for Hongkong.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 2 amounted to 63,448.82 tons and the sales during the period to 63,433.77 tons.

Ammunition Possession.

A Chinese, who arrived in the Colony on the s.s. Manchuria, was fined \$50 at the Police Court, this morning, for being in unlawful possession of fifty rounds of ammunition.

No Muzzles.

At the Police Court, this morning, Sergeant Pitt prosecuted J. H. Seth, 2, Peak Road, for permitting his dog to go about without a muzzle. The fine imposed was \$5. For a similar offence A. Young was fined \$5.

72,000 Lottery Tickets.

A remand, bail being fixed at \$1,000, was granted in a case in which a Chinese was charged with being in possession of over seventy two thousand lottery tickets. Mr. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defence.

Local Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced between Captain H. N. Baskcomb Harrison, M. V. O., 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, eldest son of Dr. H. Baskcomb Harrison, Exeter, Devon, and Agnes J. Macdonald, only daughter of Mr. Donald Macdonald, Hongkong.

Victoria Theatre.

In spite of the colder weather, there was again a good house at the Victoria Theatre last night, and the spectators showed themselves more than ever delighted with the performance of the clever trick-cyclists, Henry and Max. These who have not yet seen these artists should assuredly make a point of doing so. We understand that the management has made an arrangement with Billy Graham, "The Blackfaced Comedian," to give a turn on Wednesday night. To-night the new "Acquitted" will be presented.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

FRESH GERMAN ACTIVITY.

The Call for Men Meets with Good Response.

The wires of the past few days have shown that the Germans in France are a force still to be reckoned with. Desperate attacks have enabled them to establish themselves in a trench inside the redoubt at Bessurejour, while they have also taken ground from the Allies in the fighting around Soissons. This spirited tactical offensive of theirs has, however, been met with stern resistance by the Allies' troops, and we are told that the struggle still proceeds. At the moment, therefore, the situation is in no sense serious for the Allies, whose ability to prevent further encroachments is not to be doubted. Looking at the matter broadly, there seems no reason to believe that these temporary gains will be of anything more than the usual value to the enemy. They are merely local in their effects, and do not affect the general situation, which is still favourable to the Allies.

Useless Efforts.

Efforts such as these must cost the Germans a deal in energy and possibly also in men, and so long as they are not permitted to result in any general advance their only consequence will be a wearing down of the enemy. The Allies' line may be bent here and there, but that it will break is altogether out of the question. After all, when we are face to face with modern-trained armies we cannot expect to enjoy an uninterrupted run of successes. There will be occasional local set-backs, but as long as they are checked by counter-moves we need have no qualms about the matter.

More Men.

This little burst of fresh energy will at any rate serve to show that there is still a deal to do before the invaders are shifted out of France, and it will furnish a further argument for the supply of more men. Though there has been much talk of the possibility of a description being adopted, so far there has been no official statement to show that the young men of England are not responding in a satisfactory manner to the call for recruits. On the whole, indeed, it would appear that the youth of the country are fully conscious of their responsibilities and obligations at this crisis in the history of the Empire, and every day the fact is being made clearer to them that the struggle is one for our national existence. But not only are the young men doing well; the middle-aged are also answering the call of country.

A New Movement.

We see from a recent exchange that over a million men of 38 years and more, who are otherwise debarred from enlisting, are now connected with the central association of the Voluntary Training Corps. This Corps was originally intended for the defence of London, but it grew so rapidly that it became a central body, with local corps in all parts of Great Britain. Members of it wear an armband only, and are entitled to rank as combatants. This little fact is sufficient to show that the right spirit is there, and when it is definitely stated how many are required, we have no doubt it will be found that men sufficient for all needs will be forthcoming.

The East Coast Raid—Poor Gunners.

London, Dec. 22.—Naval officers who chased the German ships that raided the Yorkshire coast state that the escape of the enemy was due to the mist. Directly the British flotilla got on their track the enemy fled. A small British cruiser attacked the Germans, but she was no match for her weightier opponents, and the fact that she came well out of the encounter was due to the enemy's poor gunnery. Three German ships rained shells at the flotilla, but inflicted little damage.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Last Night's Reception.

The grounds of Government House were choicely decorated last evening, the occasion being a reception by H.E. the Governor and Lady May. About two hundred guests were received in the drawing room and afterwards a most enjoyable musical programme was rendered in the ball room, which was decorated with chrysanthemums, pot plants and palms. The musical programme was as follows:—

Tricor violin, cello and piano.
(a) Molto Allegro Agitato, (b) Andante con Moto Tranquillo (Mendelssohn, Opus 40.), Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Sussman, M. S. Austin; song, (a) Unseen, (M. S. Turner), (b) M. S. Hymn (G. Henschel), Mr. Crumie; song, (a) In the Great Unknown, (Guy d'Hardelot), (b) Jean, (H. T. Burleigh), (c) My Captain (Orrill Scott), Mr. A. G. Macdonald; cello solos, (a) Barcarolle (Hoffmann), (b) Scherzo (Van Gennep), (c) Nocturne (Chopin), Mrs. Sussman; songs, (a) I wish I were a Tiny B.J. (H. Lohr), (b) The Spring has Come (M. V. White), Mrs. Murray; Piano Solo, Rhapsody, No. 12, (Liszt), Mr. Denman Fuller; song cycle, A Song of Life: 1. The Wind on the Wold, 2. Grey Hills, 3. Out of the Night, (C. A. Lidger), Mr. H. I. Jones.

JUDGMENT WANTED.

But His Lordship Puts Case in List.

In the Summary Court, this morning, A. S. Ellis and another sued I. E. Channett for \$330. Mr. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendant. Mr. Otto Kong Sing:—I ask for a week.
Mr. Faithfull:—I am instructed to ask for judgment; there is no defence at all.
Mr. Otto Kong Sing:—I appear for the defendant. My friend saw me yesterday and consented to this going over for a week.
Mr. Faithfull:—I have seen my client this morning and he said he could not have it go over.
Mr. Otto Kong Sing:—I think you are the client yourself, are you not?
Mr. Faithfull said he had a stamped undertaking. The other plaintiff was in Canada and the money really belonged to him. He (Mr. Faithfull) was only the solicitor in the matter.
His Lordship:—You are suing?
Mr. Faithfull:—Yes. He has left power of attorney with his brother in the Colony here and he has instructed me this morning not to accept an adjournment. I was quite willing to meet my friend, and he knows I do meet him if I can.
The case was put in the list for next Friday.

WHO DEFENDS?

Two Solicitors for the Same Client.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Otto Kong Sing and Mr. Preston, the latter of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared to defend Chan Kwanchun, the manager of the Kwang-tung boarding house, 315, Connaught Road Central, who was charged with stealing the sum of \$6,000 from a man and a woman.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing explained that two solicitors had been instructed for the defence and he did not know whether the defendant wanted him to defend him or Mr. Preston.

Mr. Wood said that he would make a note that Mr. Preston appeared for the defence, since he had appeared first when the case came before Mr. Hazeland and was formally remanded.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said he did not mind, but there was really no reason why the defendant could not be represented by two solicitors.

The case was remanded, bail in \$7,000 being fixed.

BE BRITISH!

Appeal to Hongkong to Help Wounded Soldiers.

Five men of the South Wales Borderers who were wounded at Tsingtau are now in hospital in Hongkong. Their injuries, we understand, will render them unfit for further service, and in that event they will, of course, be given a pension. It is felt, however, that, in addition, some form of presentation from the people of Hongkong would not be inappropriate, since the success of the operations at Tsingtau went far towards averting the possibility of a hostile attack on this Colony.

The *Telegraph* has been asked to undertake a collection on behalf of the wounded soldiers, and it is hoped that a sufficient sum of money may be raised to provide a civilian outfit for each. The amount required is about \$1,000, and already a good sum has been subscribed, as will be seen by the list below. As the men will soon be leaving for home, the time is short in which to raise the balance, but we can confidently appeal to our readers to help in this deserving cause on behalf of brave Britishers who have done fine work in the Far East, and who will, we are sure, ever remember this kindly act on the part of the people of Hongkong. The subscribers to date are as follow:—

Already acknowledged... \$452.00
Mr. W. G. Humphreys... \$10.00
Mr. G. Harper... 5.00
Mr. Chan A. Fook... 5.00
Mr. W. Siegler... 10.00
Mr. P. H. Holyoak... 10.00
Mr. T. W. Hell... 10.00
Mr. J. H. Brister... 10.00
Mr. D. M. Larkins... 10.00
Capt. J. W. Evans... 10.00
Mr. Geo. W. Wright... 5.00
Mr. W. H. Smith... 10.00
Mr. Warren... 5.00
A. E. S... 5.00
A. E. P... 5.00
A. and F. M... 23.45
E. M. F... 10.00
C. B... 10.00
Mr. C. O. Blason... 10.00
Mr. W. B. Elwes... 10.00
Mr. N. F. Blanch... 10.00
Mr. R. M. Dyer... 10.00
Mr. A. V. Apear... 10.00
Tod... 5.00
W... 10.00

Total... \$870.45

LEGAL TIT-BITS.

The "Knowing" Servant.

In the Summary Court, this morning:—
Mr. Shenton:—I had to get substituted service. They would not let us in the house. The servant opened the door and shut it in our faces—(laughter). As soon as we served the writ, bankruptcy was put on the file—(loud laughter).

"Betraying" the Enemy.
Mr. Crowther Smith:—I am told my client (defendant) is in the Colony, but I don't know his address now.

Mr. Tezz:—I will do what I can to, but it is not my place to find my friend's client—(laughter.)

COURT COMEDY.

Judge, Lawyer and Missing Parties.

In the Summary Court, this morning, G. H. Williams sued A. E. Ellis for the sum of \$300.

Mr. Russ (for the plaintiff):—I think it had better be adjourned for a month—(loud laughter).
His Lordship:—Why, ask for these perpetual adjournments?—(laughter).

Mr. Russ:—Because plaintiff is in Canton and he doesn't think it worth while coming down for his judgment—(laughter).

His Lordship:—I suppose he knows he is not getting any costs?—(laughter).

Mr. Russ:—No, I only come in here with the papers; it doesn't cost anything—(loud laughter).

His Lordship:—I think your client doesn't come and the end of a month, I will adjourn it—(laughter).

Mr. Russ:—I will write him and see what he says.

H.K. FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Coming Meetings of the Council and League.

A meeting of the Referees' Board will be held on Monday next, 18th January, at 4.45 p.m., at the Royal Artillery (Victoria) Barracks. Business:—(1) The ordering off of a University player and a Discus player on 30/12/14 for misconduct; (2) Any other, including fixing date for next examination.

A meeting of the Council of the Association will be held at the Royal Artillery (Victoria) Barracks on Monday next, 18th January, at 5.30 p.m. Each Club in membership is entitled to send two delegates, and should do so. The business includes:—Correspondence with H.K.F.C. re Exhibition Matches; Election of Army Council; Receipts of Referees' Board meetings.

A meeting of the League will be held at the Royal Artillery (Victoria) Barracks on Monday next, 18th January, at 6.00 p.m. (immediately following the H.K.F.C. meeting). The business includes:—Election of Vice-President; Election of Mr. Moran; Claim for points—St. Joseph's College v. Queen's College.

United Services League.—It is proposed to commence matches in this League for senior clubs as soon as the Hongkong League Div. I Competition closes on 30th January. Any clubs thinking of entering should communicate with Mr. F. W. Eager, R.N.O. Depot, at once, so that arrangements may be made.

BY THE BACK DOOR.

German Who Enlisted in the British Army.

Siegfried Schneider, alias Fred Taylor, a young fellow wearing the British khaki uniform, and giving an address at Tolmeir-square, Hampstead-road, was charged before Mr. Hopkins at Bow-street to-day with travelling five miles without a permit, and with failing to notify his change of address, he being an alien enemy.

Detective-Sergeant Thomas Cox, of the special branch at Scotland Yard, said on Sunday he found the prisoner acting as an orderly at the General Hospital near Boulogne. He told him it was stated he had registered himself in London as an alien enemy, and that he had travelled to Boulogne without a permit. He replied: "Everyone of the Red Cross Society knew me as a German." He gave witness the name of certain gentlemen connected with the Polytechnic, where, he said, he was educated for five years. Prisoner added that when enquiries were being made for volunteers for the Red Cross Brigade to go to the front, he was one of the first five men to volunteer. He was taken to Devonshire House in a motor-car, where he signed an application form for enrolment in the name of "Fred Taylor."

Prisoner, upon being remanded, asked for bail. Mr. Hopkins (astonished): "Bail? Did you say bail? Do you understand that you have appeared into the British Service? Prisoner: I didn't." Mr. Hopkins: Then you were enrolled as Siegfried Schneider, a German? Prisoner: No. Mr. Hopkins: Then you got in by the back door. No bail.

"I'll Sink Her."—But he didn't! London, Dec. 22.—Eminent prisoners relate that Captain von Mueller said: "If that's an Australian cruiser I'll sink her." He didn't then know that the Sydney had killed British gun-layers aboard. He also underestimated the efficiency of the young Australians.

AMERICAN VERDICT ON THE WAR.

REPLY TO THE GERMAN PROFESSORS.

Spirited Indictment.

We have received the following copy of an article from the Times of November 30, kindly forwarded by Messrs. G. Street and Co., Ltd., for reproduction:—

Ninety-three of the most prominent men of Germany, distinguished in various branches of science, art, education, and literature, have recently circulated a road-map throughout America a letter, entitled "An Appeal to the Civilized World," in which they attempt to change public opinion in the United States on the subject of the war. Mr. Church, president of the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburgh, and author of "The Life of Oliver Cromwell," has made reply to the German appeal, which is addressed to Dr. Fritz Schaper, of Berlin. He says:—

"It gives me a feeling of pity to note the impotency with which the people of Germany are seeking the good opinion of America in this strife. It is greatly to their credit that they wish to stand right in the judgment of this nation. But Germany need have no fear that American public opinion will be perverted by the lies and calumnies of her enemies. We are all going deeper than the surface in our search for the truth. Your letter speaks of Germany as being in a struggle which has been forced upon her. That is the whole question; all others are subsidiary. If this struggle was forced upon Germany, then, indeed, she stands in a position of mighty dignity and honour, and the whole world should acclaim her and succour her, to the utter confusion and punishment of the foes who have attacked her. But if this outrageous war was not forced upon her, would it not follow in the course of reason that her position is without dignity and honour and that it is her foes who should be acclaimed and supported to the extreme limit of human sympathy?"

"I believe, dear Dr. Schaper, that the judgment on this paramount question has been formed. That judgment is not based upon the lies and calumnies of the enemies of Germany, nor upon the careless publications contained in the newspapers, but upon a profound study of the official correspondence in the case. What do the official documents prove?"

After reviewing the evidence, Mr. Church concludes:—

"Who began it? Was it England? Scarcely so, for England, in so far as her army is concerned, had yielded to the popular plea for arbitration; she was not ready for war and will not be ready for another six months. Was it France? Was it Russia? Not one of the 93 distinguished men who have sent me this letter; if they will read the evidence, will say so. It was Austria, who, by her unreasonable and inexorable attack on Serbia, began the war, supported at every step by Germany, who, in her turn, gave notice to the Powers of Europe that any interference with Austria would be resented by Germany to the full limit of war."

The Crime Against Belgium.

Mr. Church proceeds:—

"The next point in your letter reads thus:—'It is not true that we trespassed in neutral Belgium. Have these 93 men studied well the letter they have signed? Could they certify to a superiorly trained intellect so superbly trained do not liberally certify to an unwarranted declaration? Has any one of my 93 honoured correspondents read the appeal to the American people by Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, published in the American newspapers on August 16? I fear not, for in that statement the Chancellor said:—'We were compelled to override the just protests of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. The wrong—I speak frankly—that we are committing we will endeavour to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached.'"

"What will the good consolation of the German people say when, in spite of its passion in the rage of war, it grasps the awful signi-

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Public Lectures in the Faculty of Arts.

The following lectures will be delivered in the Faculty of Arts at the above University and are open to the public without fee:—

Spring Term.

1. An inaugural lecture by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.M.G., LL.D., etc., on "The Causes of the Present War." This lecture takes place on the 21st inst. at 5.30 p.m.

2. A course of twelve lectures in Economic Geology on the Mode of Occurrence and Extraction of the chief minerals of Economic Importance, by Mr. W.P.O. Trafford, B.A., F.R.E.S.

Summer Term.

1. A short course of about four lectures by Professor J.D. Wright, D.A., on English Phonetics.

2. A short course of about four lectures by the Dean of the Faculty, Professor W.J. Hinton, B.A., (formerly Fellow of the University of Wales) on "Chinese Currency and Proposals for its Reform."

toances of the confession of its Imperial Chancellor? 'The wrong that we are committing.' The wreck and ruin of a country that has done you no injury, the slaughter of her sons, the expulsion of her King and government, the blackmail of her substance, the destruction of her cities, with their happy homes, their beautiful monuments of historic times, and the priceless works of human genius! 'The wrong that we are committing.' Worst of all, when the desperate and maddened populace, seeing their sons slain and their homes in flames, fired from their windows in the last instinct of nature, your troops, with barbaric ferocity, put them to the sword without distinction of age or sex! 'The wrong! Oh, Doctor Schaper, if these conditions should ever be reversed and these foreign soldiers should march through the streets of Berlin, would not you, would not all of my 93 correspondents, if they saw their homes battered into ruins and their sons dead in the streets, would they, too, not fire from their windows upon the merciless invaders? I am sure I would do so!'

German Militarism.

"Your reference to German militarism brings up in my mind the conviction that this war began potentially 25 years ago, when Emperor William II. ascended the throne, declared himself Supreme War Lord, and proceeded to prepare his nation for war. His own children were raised from their babyhood to consider themselves soldiers, and to look forward to a destiny of slaughter, and here in America we know even his daughter only by her photograph in a colonel's uniform. And as with his own children, so all the youth of his empire were brought up."

"Going from your great philosopher, Kant who, in his Categorical Imperative, has taught us all a new golden rule, the national spirit of Germany has been fed on the sensual materialism of Nietzsche, on the undisguised bloodthirst of General von Bernhardi, on the wicked war dreams of Treitschke, and on the weak morality of von Bülow; and we behold in every scrap of evidence that we can gather from your Emperor's children, his soldiers, his statesmen, and his professors, that Germany held herself a nation apart from the rest of the world, and superior to it, and predestined to maintain that superiority by war."

In contrast to this narrow and destructive spirit of nationalism, we in America have learned the value of humanity above the race, so that we cherish all mankind in the bosom of our country. Therefore we can do nothing but execrate the conduct of your Emperor, who has driven his troops to slaughter their brethren and be slaughtered by them in this bloody and unseemable conflict."

"And so, at last, my dear Dr. Schaper, we find ourselves shocked, abashed, and outraged that a Christian nation should be guilty of this criminal war. There was no justification for it. Armed and

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR FARMER HAMS & BACON

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

READ THESE:

THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Palmar East, followed up his previous successes and record-breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS.

[To the Editor, of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—I have just received the enclosed letter in response to a parcel which was despatched from Hongkong by the courtesy of the shipping firms, on October 24th last. Would you kindly insert it in your issue of to-day? The parcel contained 507 garments.

Yours truly,
HELENA MAY,
Government House, Jan. 15, 1915.
(Enclosure).

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Priory Court, St. James's Place, S.W., 9th December, 1914.

From Lady Lawley, Hon. Sec.

Dear Madam, I am commanded by the Queen to convey to you and the ladies of Hongkong and Macao the expression of Her Majesty's grateful appreciation of your splendid contribution of clothing to her Guild.

Her Majesty is very much touched by the response with which her appeal has met on all sides, and by the generous way in which the women of Hongkong and Macao have come forward to help her.

The demand for warm clothing for our troops at the front, and for their wives and children at home, is unlimited, and the Guild finds it impossible to supply all their needs, so your contribution will be very welcome.

With very grateful thanks,
Yours truly,
ANNIE-LAWLEY,
Hon. Sec.

Lady May.

defended as you were, the whole world could never have broken into your border. And while German culture still has something to gain from her neighbours, yet the intellectual progress which Germany was making seemed to be lifting up her own people to better things; for themselves and to an altruistic service to mankind. Your great nation fluted its ships in every ocean, sold its wares in the uttermost parts of the earth, and enjoyed the good favour of humanity, because it was treated as a humane State. But now all this achievement has vanished, all this good opinion has been destroyed. You cannot in half a century regain the spiritual and material benefits which you have lost. Oh, that we might have again a Germany that we could respect, a Germany of true peace, of true progress, of true culture, modest and not boastful, for ever rich of her war lords and her armed hosts, and turning once more to the uplifting influence of such leaders as Luther, Goethe, Beethoven, and Kant! But Germany, whether you win or lose in this war, has fallen, and the once glorious nation must continue to pursue its course in darkness and murder until conscience at last bids it withdraw its armies back to its own boundaries, there to hope for the world's pardon upon this inexpiable damnation."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

KOWLOON & VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOLS.

The above schools reopen on Monday, the 18th instant at 9 a.m.

TO LET.

TO LET.—In Kowloon, furnished front room, with or without board. Tennis court, near Ferry. Apply—4, Victoria View.

THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

WIRELESS SERVICE.

Notice is hereby given to all parties concerned that the Administration's new Wireless Telegraph Stations at Wooning and Canton will be open for general public correspondence with ships at sea on and after the 1st of January, 1915.

Both stations are governed by the Rules of the International Radio-telegraphic Convention of 1912 and the Service Regulations appertaining thereto.

The rates applicable to wireless messages may be obtained on application to the Telegraph Office.

For the convenience of Ship Stations the following information is supplied:—

STATION	Position	Frequency	Power	Working hours	Charges
CANTON	22° 20' N. 113° 20' E.	1,200, 1,600, 2,100.	500 by day; 1,300 by night.	6 a.m. to 10 p.m.	Day & Night, Frc. 0.50 Frc. 5.00
WOONING	22° 20' N. 113° 20' E.	1,200, 1,600, 2,100.	500 by day; 1,300 by night.	6 a.m. to 10 p.m.	Day & Night, Frc. 0.50 Frc. 5.00

"Telephony" singing quenched spark 5 K. W. in the antenna.

Wave-length in metres: 600, 1,200, 1,600, 2,100.

Normal Range in Nautical miles: 100.

Radio-telegraphic System used: Morse.

Nature of transmitting system: Spark.

Wave-length in metres: 600, 1,200, 1,600, 2,100.

Working hours (China Coast Time): 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Charges (per word): Day & Night, Frc. 0.50 Frc. 5.00

Minimum per radio-telegram: 10 words.

N.B.—Both Stations are able to receive waves of all lengths between 300 and 4,000 metres, but the promptest attention to calls is insured by the ships using a sending wave-length of 600 metres.

By Order,
WONG-TING-CHAN,
Manager.

Chinese Telegraph Administration, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Entries for the above competition will close on Friday, 22nd instant.

A meeting will be held that evening at 5.30 in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., (top floor) to make all necessary arrangements. Each team entered is invited to send a representative.

J. C. TAYLOR,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

GREAT WAR SALE NOW PROCEEDING

MACKINTOSH'S

Owing to the effect of the war on business generally we have decided to make **DRASTIC REDUCTIONS** in the prices of the whole of our now and up-to-date Autumn and Winter stock of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

GENUINE BARGAINS OF SEASONABLE GOODS

MACKINTOSH & Co's., Ltd.,

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

15, DES VŒUX ROAD, 16

WM. POWELL, LTD. ANNUAL SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GOODS.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

Watchmakers. Fancy Goods. Diamond Merchants.

Grand Assortment of

BINOCULARS & STOP WATCHES.

The most reliable place for Diamonds, Jewellery and accurate Time-keepers.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S

RENOUNDE PIANOS

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Eight of which have been supplied to the

S.S. "AQUITANIA."

(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER).

NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.

ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

BURGOYNE'S

THE WINES THAT MAKE

AUSTRALIA FAMOUS.

WINE GROWERS

TO

H. M. THE KING.

Claret Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts ... \$17.00

Claret Reserve Per Case 24 Pints ... 18.00

Burgundy Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts ... 18.00

Burgundy Reserve Per Case 24 Pints ... 19.00

Hock Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts ... 18.00

Hock Reserve Per Case 24 Pints ... 19.00

Chablis Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts ... 19.00

Chablis Reserve Per Case 24 Pints ... 20.00

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TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

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BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Feb.	20th Jan.
TAIYUAN		21st Feb.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Langlands, will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 22nd January.

The S.S. "Umta," tons 5,422, Capt. Babb, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 4th Feb.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON: CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 15th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan. 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SATURDAY, 16th JANUARY.

8.00 a.m. Honam. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Su. days at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 1.30 a.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JANUARY.

The Company's Steamship HEUNGSHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION Co., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanang, 469 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's fast steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination. Subject to Alteration. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said. Katori Maru Capt. Kon T. 10,000 THURS, 28th Jan. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama. Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 TUES, 26th Jan. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Townsville and Brisbane. Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,500 FRI, 15th Jan. at noon.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon. Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500 FRI, 15th Jan. at noon.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo. Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto T. 12,500 SATUR, 16th Jan.

NAGASAKI & Kobe. Wakasa Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 12,500 TUES, 19th Jan.

SHANGHAI and Kobe. Katori Maru Capt. Kon T. 10,000 THURS, 28th Jan. at 10 a.m.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting Held To-day.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held this morning at the City Hall, when Mr. H. W. Looker presided over a good attendance, amongst whom were Mrs. H. E. Pollock, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Gale, Mr. G. E. Anderson, the U. S. Consul, and the Rev. D. B. Reynolds.

The Chairman read the secretary's report, which was as follows:—

The ladies of the committee beg to submit the statement of accounts for 1914, which Mr. Bonner has very kindly audited, and to present the following report of the work of the society during the past year. The society was founded in 1889 and the number of cases entered in the books has now reached 1395. There have been 61 new applications for help during the past year, 45 of which were made before August 1, whereas in the five months following the outbreak of the war only sixteen new applications were made.

This falling off in number is attributed to the increased opportunities for seamen to find work, only one seaman having applied for assistance since August 1, as compared with twenty applications from seamen during the previous seven months. In the year 1913, sixty applications in all were made, the total number being now close to that of the present year, but it is evident that if the percentage of applications from seamen had been maintained during the past five months, there would have been a decided increase in the total number of applications. Of those helped six were Americans, two Russians, one Dutch, two Germans, two Australians and two Mauritians. Twenty-one applications were received from women; of these all received assistance either monetary or otherwise.

Two large tin lined cases were given to the Society by Messrs. Lina Crawford and are kept in the City Hall for the storing of old clothing. The secretary or assistant secretary is at the City Hall on Monday and Thursday at 11 o'clock to interview applicants for help and will receive gratefully at that time, any gifts of clothing for men, women and children in a fair state of preservation.

Many valuable gifts of clothing have been received during the past year, for which the society gratefully acknowledge their thanks.

One of the most interesting features in the work of the society is the maintenance and education of fatherless children. At the present time four children, two boys and two girls, are having complete board and education, and in addition four girls and five boys are having education and partial board, which includes tiffin and tea.

During the past year two children were boarded at school for a few months but were removed by the mother when she required no further help. Two old women over seventy years of age are provided for by the society. During the past year fourteen passages have been provided to various parts of the world, two to Australia, four to England, and one to Singapore. The thanks of the committee are due to those steamship companies who have so kindly given reduced rates during the past year. In addition, many have been dealt with by the chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, the Rev. D. B. Reynolds, who receives a grant of \$15 a month from the society for distribution.

The chaplain is always ready and willing to co-operate and the committee thank him for much kind assistance.

A very satisfactory development of the work of the society has been the promise of the Government to donate yearly a sum equal to one half the money secured by subscription, provided that the total grant does not exceed the sum of \$500. Last year the grant amounted to \$500, the maximum amount. The thanks of the committee are very specially due to Commander Backwith, who has spared neither time nor trouble in giving valuable assistance and advice during the past year.

The committee has been very much encouraged by receiving a refund of the money expended on three separate cases. In one case, in which a passage to Australia costing \$180 had been given, the entire sum was refunded with an addition of \$40 as a donation. A second case refunded \$80, the entire sum expended on him, and a third case \$10, very nearly the amount expended on his behalf.

The balance sheet showed a total income of \$4,271, including a balance brought forward from last year of \$1,103. Of this amount \$2,033 was distributed in donations and relief of cases and a balance of \$1,420 was carried over to next year's account.

In proposing the adoption of report and accounts, the Chairman spoke of the excellent work which was being done by the society and especially by the secretary and assistant secretary, who attended Monday and Thursday morning through the year for the purpose of interviewing those who applied for help. The work was shared by a committee but the chief burden fell upon the secretary and assistant secretary, Mrs. Gale and Mrs. McKenny, who had been the breath and life of the society. Their thanks were also due to the treasurer, Mr. H. W. Looker, who had been the backbone of the society. They had feared that sixty-one applications had been dealt with by the society, had been considered, enquired into, each case carefully examined and then helped. They would probably be struck, as he was, by amazement at the amount of work that had been done by a few ladies in their midst. When they had got over that they would probably be struck with the thought that work of that nature ought not to be done by ladies but should be undertaken by the Government. If the society did not exist they would have had a state of affairs amongst them that would soon have raised an outcry.

Mr. Anderson, the American Consul, seconded the proposition for the adoption of the report and accounts and paid an eloquent testimony to the work that was being done by the society. Diving with the careful enquiries made into the cases by the ladies, he remarked that he knew of no means by which the truth of each case might be arrived at other than by the methods adopted by these ladies. He commended the society to the community and asked for support for them from all people and he would also commend it to his own people and ask for the help they so richly deserved.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. D. B. Reynolds, the following officers were appointed for the year: President, Mrs. Pollock; Vice-President, Mrs. Linsdale; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Wolfe; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Patterson; Assistant Hon. Sec., Miss Wilkinson; Committee: Mrs. Stubb, Mrs. Bylles, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Innes, Mrs. Shellin, Mrs. Stedman, Mrs. McKenny.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mrs. Pollock, seconded by Mr. Patterson.

HUSBAND WOULD NOT DO.

Mr. Hind Prefers to Deal with the Wife.

In the Summary Court, this morning, in a Chinese case, the following took place:—

Mr. Dunnys:—I cannot give discovery on oath because my client is ill. If my friend will accept it I can give inspection.

Mr. Hind:—I want discovery so as nothing will be spread upon me.—(laughter).

Mr. Dunnys:—There will be nothing sprung on him.—(laughter).

Mr. Hind:—I want to put in certain documents and when I do my friend will want to put in others.—(laughter). I want discovery because my case goes back into the history of the firm and I want my friend's client to discover everything relating to the firm.

His Lordship:—Is she a partner?

Mr. Dunnys:—I am the owner.

Mr. Hind:—We say she is not.

Mr. Dunnys:—The husband of the plaintiff manages the firm.

His Lordship:—Are you satisfied with the husband's declaration?

Mr. Hind:—No, I am not. We say the firm belongs to the husband and not to the wife.—(laughter).

His Lordship:—Then a fortiori his declaration is better than hers.—(laughter). As he is not manager, her knowledge will be nothing better than second-hand.

Mr. Hind:—But she must know the documents that give her title.

Mr. Dunnys:—(with a sigh).—We had better argue this in Chambers.—(laughter).

His Lordship:—Yes, you had better argue it in Chambers.—(laughter).

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. R. state:—

Parades.—The parade ordered for 5.15 p.m. to-day is postponed until 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday Jan. 10th on the Cricket ground. Dress: Drill Order. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade on Friday Jan. 22nd at 5.15 p.m. on the Cricket ground. Dress: Drill Order.

Musketry.—All members who have not yet fired Part I of the Recruit or Trained men's Musketry Course must attend at the King's Park Range on either Saturday afternoon, January 23 or Sunday morning, January 24. The most concerned will be warned by their Section Commanders and times of attendance will be notified later.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D. state:—

Joined.—Pte. M. M. Maas joined on the 14th inst. allotted Corps No. 1730 and posted to Scout's Company.

Transfer.—Pte. D. C. McDonald, from Civil Service Company to Centre Section M. G. Co. dated 15.1.15.

Parades.—Parades for Saturday, 18th inst. nil.

Detail.—Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. Murphy; Orderly Sergeant, Sergeant Erith; To Furnish Guard to-night, No. 1 Section Artillery and 1st Section M. G. Co. tomorrow, Centre Section M. G. Co.

DAY BY DAY.

Brief Liberty.

A Chinese, sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment at the Marine Court, was arrested on leaving goal on a charge of returning from banishment. At the Police Court, this morning, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

Didn't Work.

Six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks was the sentence passed on a man who attempted to obtain money by passing off a gold-washed bangle as a gold one. The story was told at the Police Court this morning.

Well Protected.

A Colt revolver, a dozen rounds of ammunition, three knives and a fighting iron, were all that a Chinese at Yau-mai needed for his "protection" as he told the Magistrate at the Police Court, this morning, when charged with unlawful possession. His protection was valued at \$250 by the Bench.

Keen Enough?

Mr. H. Zland remarked, at the Police Court, to-day, that the rival people were not as keen in looking after their coal as they might be. Inspector Gordon said that the contrary was the case; they were keen on prosecuting. The observation was made in the hearing of a case in which a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of nine bags of coal, briquettes, alleged to have been pilfered from the harbour. The case was remanded.

Remanded.

A man arrested in connection with an alleged armed robbery at Yau-mai, in which jewellery to the value of \$700 was taken, was remanded at the Police Court, this morning.

Wedding.

Yesterday afternoon, at St. John's Cathedral, the wedding was quietly solemnised of Dr. Oswald Merritt, M. D.; of Dr. S. Edman, Harston, Marriott, Black and Lobb, to Miss Gladye R. Murray, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray, of Tunbridge Wells. The bride arrived from England the day before on board the S. Manchuria.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club, on the H. K. U. C. ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday next 16th:—R. E. O. Bird (Captain), C. D. Martyn, R. C. Barlow, Hon. Mr. Claud Seyfra, C. Sara, F. Ling, E. B. Reed, R. C. Witzell, A. O. Brown, P. T. Lambie and W. Hill. Umpire, W. H. Woollery, scorer W. F. Roberts.

THE SCARBOROUGH RAID.

THE SHELLING OF UNDEFENDED TOWNS.

Thrilling Stories of How the Towns Fared.

The following details of the raid on the English Coast by German Cruisers are given in telegrams appearing in Australian papers:—

A Breakfast Surprise.

London, Dec. 17.—The shelling of Scarborough by German warships began at 8 o'clock in the morning, when most people were at breakfast. Many of the residents fled towards Hull.

The Exchange Telegraph Company reports that four cruisers took part in the bombardment. Huge holes were made in several buildings, and the town hall was slightly damaged. The Scarborough wireless station, however, is intact. The first report was that 13 people were killed.

About forty shells fell in the town. The objective points were apparently the wireless station and the town hall. Two shells struck St. Martin's Church during Communion service, but the congregation remained calm.

The German cruisers steamed slowly past the town, firing as they moved.

The Whitby Visitation.

Two cruisers bombarded Whitby, on the Esk, 17 miles north of Scarborough. A number of houses and Whitby Abbey were partially destroyed. One person was killed and several were injured.

Thirty shells were thrown into Whitby, some falling three miles inland.

The damage is chiefly confined to the Meadowfield district.

A civilian died from injuries by a shell.

Hartlepool Forts Respond.

The Press Bureau reports that the Germans engaged the fortress at West Hartlepool, but were driven off. This bombardment was simultaneous with the firing at Scarborough, and lasted 25 minutes.

One shell set fire to the gasworks. Rows of houses were destroyed and a number of people were killed.

A message from Stockton-on-Tees states that 30 persons were killed and 64 injured at Hartlepool.

Engagement at Sea.

The Press Association reports a naval engagement off Hartlepool, where a destroyer flotilla encountered three German cruisers eight miles off the coast.

Particulars are meagre. The military authorities control all telegraphic communication.

The Raiders Escape.

London, Dec. 17.—The Admiralty announces that a number of the fastest German ships made the demonstration off the Yorkshire coast. They remained in the vicinity for an hour, and when the patrolling squadron endeavoured to cut them off they cleared out at full speed and escaped in the mist.

The losses on both sides were small.

The Admiralty points out that demonstrations of this character against unfortified towns or commercial ports are of easy accomplishment, provided a certain amount of risk is accepted, but they are devoid of military significance. They may cause some loss of life among civilians, but they must not in any circumstances be allowed to modify the general naval policy which is being pursued.

It is stated from other sources that when the British destroyers appeared on the scene the enemy's bigger ships, detached from the bombardment and retired. Some minor engagements were unproductive of decisive results on either side.

An unofficial report from Blyth, a Northumberland seaport, states

that the raiding vessels have been sunk.

Enemy's Strength. London, Dec. 17.—The War Office reports:—"Two German battle cruisers, and some armoured cruisers, began the bombardment of Hartlepool at 8.15 in the morning. The land batteries replied, and apparently hit and damaged the enemy's vessels. The firing ceased at 8.30, and the cruisers steamed away."

None of our guns were touched. A shell fell in the Royal Engineers' lines, and several in the lines of the 18th Service Battalion. The Durham Light Infantry lost seven killed and 14 wounded.

Some damage was done in the town, where the gasworks were set on fire.

Simultaneously a battle cruiser and an armoured cruiser fired fifty shots into Scarborough, and these did considerable damage.

Two battle cruisers fired shots into Whitby, and damaged some buildings. Two people were killed and two wounded.

The War Office added that at all places there was an entire absence of panic, and the demeanour of the people was everything that could be desired.

More Details.

London, Dec. 17.—A couple of flashes and the roar of big guns startled the people of Scarborough, most of whom were at breakfast, in the gaslight, as it was an unusually dark morning.

One light cruiser came close to the shore, while a bigger vessel at a distance was firing recklessly. The whole sea front was swept with a rapid succession of shells.

Most damage was done at Castle Hill Castle, the keep of which was damaged. Shells struck the General Hospital and Royal Northern Infirmary, where there were wounded soldiers, but none were injured.

The Town Hall and several churches were damaged, and the telegraph wires broken down. The western part of the town suffered badly. Many houses were demolished.

The guns fired in three, and after a few seconds' pause a terrifying explosion indicated where the shells lodged. Three shells struck the Grand Hotel and inflicted heavy damage.

A wounded resident who has arrived in London estimates that nearly 100 houses were destroyed at East Scarborough. He adds that the population generally is calm.

The persons killed at Scarborough include several children and Mr. John Hall, an ex-alderman of the town.

A postman was about to hand a letter to a servant when a shell exploded between them. Both were killed.

A mother and daughter, who were fleeing from their house, were killed on the doorstep. Elsewhere a mother and her two children were killed.

Scene in Hartlepool. William Avery, a Salvation Army adjutant, who was killed at Hartlepool, leaves a widow and five children.

When the thunder of the guns was first heard at West Hartlepool the inhabitants regarded it as gun practice. Then they heard explosions in the direction of the railway station and shipyards, and saw the gas-holders and timber yards on the water front burst into flames. The weather was hazy, nothing being visible except sudden jets of flame when the forts came into action.

All the troops were paraded to prevent a possible landing being made by the Germans. Shops and offices were emptied, and business suspended. The waterworks were partly damaged, and several houses in the higher parts of the town were wrecked.

Many people ran to the park, and several shells fell in their midst. None were hurt.

Residents at Blackhall Rocks,

five miles from West Hartlepool, saw ships firing broadsides, then wheeling round and firing opposite broadsides.

It is reported that the raiding warships displayed British signals, and were taken for friendly vessels until they opened fire.

One family, consisting of father, mother, and six children, at Hartlepool, were killed. In another case only one child of a family of four escaped. Several children who were proceeding to school were killed.

A shell burst among a group of volunteers and killed seven.

A Rain of Shells.

Under cover of a haze the warships approached to within a mile of Whitby. The first shot lodged at Eastcliffe, and then the Germans got the range, and shells rained into the town. It is estimated that 200 projectiles were fired. Many fell short.

The fire was directed at the coastguard buildings, which were slightly damaged. Windows were broken throughout the town, and otherwise the damage was apparently not serious.

Many precautions had been planned in the east coast towns, and these were carried out. The gas was turned off at North Shields, and the military guarded the post office.

Violation of Hague Convention.

London, Dec. 17.—The indignation which has been universally aroused by the attack, which in the case of such undefended towns as Whitby and Scarborough, manifests a violation of the Hague Convention, is exceeded only by sympathy with the innocent victims of the barbaric act.

It is generally agreed among experts who first dissecting the bombardment that our capital of the North Sea fleet cannot everywhere be absolute. Moreover, the blockade of the German coasts is not a close blockade, as in older wars, inasmuch as it was intended to tempt the Germans to come into the open.

The German Object.

London, Dec. 17.—The belief is expressed that the objects of the raid were to relieve the depression in Germany and to create a panic in England, in the hope of retarding reinforcements for the Continent. Another object, equally futile, was to divert some of the warships guarding the North Sea, and thereby enable the world's raiders to reach the trade routes, or contraband to enter Germany. The Emden's fate and the result of the Falkland Islands battle were also great factors.

The newspapers recall Count Reventlow's recent statement that the Germans must see clearly in order to fight with success, and must fight ruthlessly in the proper meaning of the word.

The Times states that although there was some excitement there was not the slightest trace of panic, and there never will be. The possibility of a raid was widely known. "We fully expect the German ships to come again," says the Times, "but they will come once too often."

Spurt in Recruiting.

London, December 17.—The news of the bombardment of Scarborough, Whitby, and Hartlepool, at many places, both on the coast and inland, has caused a marked spurt in recruiting.

American Opinions.

Washington, December 6. Naval experts express surprise that the Germans were able to break through the British fleet and attack the English coast. It is thought that the Germans are simply endeavouring to create a scare, and that the raid is unlikely to accomplish any useful purpose.

It is pointed out that the Germans are disregarding the laws of warfare in bombarding unfortified and unprotected towns.

Apparently the raid was made by two or three fast German cruisers, which dropped shells into towns over 40 miles of coast. The cruisers disappeared in a fog.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 600 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1895.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungary. Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drie between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liège begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liège. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigsmine. Later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liège still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Ayrourt and Ciro.

August 18.—Japan seal ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely landed on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liège and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians retreating along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 28.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advances in East Prussia continue. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux to purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haseliez. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in Flanders. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberthshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German off wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the River Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Taingtan.

Sept. 27 Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Verdun.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Taingtan, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Morris revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Samara.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing. The Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer 'Crescent' arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarines in the Straits of Dover. British, French, and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forces at Taingtan silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombarded Akaba, which is evacuated. Turilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. Germans abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser York strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jaldie Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russian. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Taingtan announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Taingtan is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Visula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out. Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser's among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,180,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium. Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

November 16.—Votes for £220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retreating. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Visula and the W. in Russians attacking along positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Ostanotshowa and Oracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Limit still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful night Zeppelin attack at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 600 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorises Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zebrugga. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincare visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wet captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £1,600,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Serbians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Beyer meets tragic end in engagement on the Vast River. Announced that German cruisers Soerhahorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Nurnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassée and Vermeles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Bassée captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine B11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship Mesoudiyeh. Serbians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. Bulwark was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Serbians have taken altogether 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for street of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombards Taras concentrated in Gulf of Suez. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

Dec. 18.—Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

Dec. 20.—Rebel leader, Capt. Fourie, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialled.

Dec. 21.—Italy demands from Turkey an explanation of the

movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German off against Tripoli. Announced that Kaiser has completely recovered from his indisposition and has left for front. Further progress by the Allies in both theatres of war.

Dec. 22.—British warships off Falklands capture two new H.A.L. boats which had been acting as supply ships to German Fleet. Announced that Lieut. Comdr. Holbrook awarded V.O. for Dardanelles exploit.

Dec. 23.—Germans from German South-West Africa advance against Angola in force. Portugal preparing to intervene in war on side of Allies.

Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplane drops bomb on Dover, doing no damage.

Dec. 25.—British seaplanes, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Ouxhaven, and novel engagement ensues. British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

Dec. 26.—Germans admit failure of their efforts on the Bzara.

Dec. 27.—The Czar arrives at the front.

Dec. 29.—Austrians in precipitate retreat in the Carpathians. The U.S. Government protests to Britain at alleged interference with American commerce by the British Fleet. Allies make good progress in Belgium and Southern Alsace.

Dec. 31.—French battleship reported to be torpedoed in the Adriatic. Union forces re-occupied Wafisch Bay. Austrians occupy Buganville, in the Solomon Islands. French occupy Steinbach, in Alsace.

Jan. 1.—British battleship, Formidable, sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captives. Decisive Russian victory in Strykomysh, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germany, announced.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chihjo 78 Sionguague, Manila.

Herdman, Bombay.

Kitchoon Chop Cheewoh Wing-wokai, Kuala Lumpur.

Kassim Kunchangles, Sandakan.

Katz Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.

Laisang, Kampar.

Lingquimhe Wanlay Halphong St. Holo.

Manshung Yeosang Yuen, Leuka.

Mowheong, Haiphong.

Newell Lieut. Torpedo Boat 038, Leicester.

Siddh Gangany, Nanjangud.

Siva Jullio Astor House, Macao.

Tangkanphoh, Singapore.

Yee Kee Chang, 97 Connaught Road, Thames.

W. R. EWES, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 7th, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Tonkwo, Koba.

Sokolnik Astor, Saratow.

Chenochong, Shanghai.

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Kienyuen, 60 Tongyueh Shanghai.

